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DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR CORRECT
PRONUNCIATION, FOR THE VAR-
IOUS HIGHER SCHOOLS.

A SUPPLEMENT TO EVERY SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.*

BY

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THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

In the *Spanish* language the single *vowels* sound always as given on p. 516, JOURNAL, 1889:—*y*=*i* in marine. For the most part two joined vowels are to be pronounced a little separated: *Cape Créüs*, *Cape de la Náö*, *Düero*;— sometimes each one is sounded: *Balē-āres*, *Pity-ūsas*.

The *consonants* are much the same as in English, and *every letter is pronounced*; but

b between two vowels sounds like *v* (with which it is sometimes interchanged) as Cordoba, Cordova; Habana, Havana; in the beginning of a word it is to be pronounced as *b* (but very soft): *Bilbáö*, *Biscáya*.

c before consonants, and before *a*, *o* and *u* is like the English *c* before the same letters; but *c* before *e* and *i*, and *z* before *a*, *o* and *u* are pronounced by the Spaniards in Europe nearly like the English *th*. *Cimbre de Mul-*

* Continued from JOURNAL, 1889, pp. 516–525.

ahacēn. Galiciă, Mūrctă, Barcelóna, Palencia, Valenciă, Ivīza, Zaragóza.

g before consonants, and before *a, o* and *u=g* in girl : *Segúra, Segóvīă.*

j (and *x*) and *g* before *e* and *i* sound like a "strongly aspirated *h*," as in the German word *măchen* : *Jenīl, Tăjo, Jérés de la Frontera ; Cartagėna.*

gu=gw (*ŭ* very short), *qu=k* : *Sierra Gŭădarrăma, Gŭădiăna ; Gŭădalquivir.*

ll=li (in pavilion) : *Mallórca, Sevilla, Valladolid.*

ñ=ni (in union) : *Cataluňa, La Coruňa.*

h is mute : *Mahón, Alhămbra.*

The names ending in a consonant are usually accented on the last syllable, and those ending in a vowel on the penultimate ; but there are some exceptions : *Montserrat, Almadén, León, Madrid, San Sebastián, Santander, Cape Trafalgar, Manzanăres, Alcăzar, Bŭrgos, Cădiz ; Menórca, Cape Finisterra, Cape Tarifa, Sierra Morėna, Maladėtta ; Andórra, Estremadŭra, La Máncha, Alicănte, Granăda, Pálma, Pamplóna, Salamánca, Santiăgo, Tolėdo, Córdŭva, Málaga.*

In *Portuguese* the *vowels* nearly always sound as in Italian and Spanish, and two joined vowels must be pronounced a little separated : *Bėtra, Cŏimbra.*

c before consonants, and before *a, o* and *u* is like the English *c* before the same letters ; but *c* before *e* and *i*, and *ç* before *a, o* and *u=s* : *Cintra, the Açŏres, Bragança.*

g before consonants and before *a, o* and *u, gu* before *e* and *i=g* (in girl) ; *qu=k* : *Sėrra Manteguėtra.*

ch (and *x* as an initial letter)=*sh* ; *j* (and *g* before *e* and *i=zh*) : *Serra Monchtique, Téjo.*

s at the end of a syllable sounds like *sh* : *Elvas, Lagos*.

lh=*li* (in pavilion) : *Villa-Velha de Rodão*.

nh=*ni* (in union) : *Minho* (in Spanish *Miño*).

Nasal sound *õ* (as in the French word : *postillon*) : *Cape São (sãõ) Vicente*;—*ã* (as in *Amiens*) : *Alem (alã), téjo*.

The *BÆTIS*, as its name was in antiquity, is now the *GUADALQUIVIR* (*Wadi-al-kebir*)=THE GREAT RIVER;—*GUADALAVIAR* (*Wadi-al-abiad*)=THE WHITE RIVER. The *Guadiana* has its Greek and Roman name with the Arabic prefix; (*Wadi-Anas*) THE RIVER ANAS.

ALGARVE (in the south of Portugal)=THE WESTERN LAND.

ALGESIRAS=THE PENINSULA (this city is so named from its situation).—*ALCÁNTARA*=THE BRIDGE (so called after the great bridge over the *Tagus*, built by the Roman Emperor *Trajan*);—*ALMADEN*=THE MINE;—*ALCÁZAR* (in *Toledo* and in *Seville*)=THE PALACE.

The country of *CATALONIA* (formerly *Gothalunia*) takes its name after the *West-GOTHS*.—*CASTILE* was named after the *CASTLES*, erected by the inhabitants for their defence against the *Mauritanians*. Such castles were first built in the north, and then also in the south of the *Sierra Guadarrama*; therefore *New-Castile* is situated southward from *Old-Castile*.—The name of the city of *BURGOS* is probably from the same root as German *Burg*, meaning a *CASTLE*.

FRANCE.

In *French* the single vowels *a, e, i, o* (without having a mark of accent), sound always like the same short vowels in *Italian*;—see *JOURNAL*, vol. *xxi*, p. 516—*y*=*i*; and

most *consonants* have the same sound as in English ; but *c* before *e* and *i*, *ç* before *a*, *o* and *u*=*ss* (sharp), otherwise *k*.—*ch*=*sh* (sharp) ; —*j*=*zh*, *g* before *e* and *i* has the same sound ; *g* before *a*, *o* and *u*, and *gu* before *e* and *i* =*g* in *girl* ; *qu*=*k* ; *v*=Latin *v*, German *w*.—*c*, *d*, *e*, *es*, *g*, *s*, *t*, *x* at the end of the syllables are mute, but often make the preceding vowel long : *Mis* (*mī*).

The *principal accent* is always on the *final syllable*.

Garonne (*garónn*), Marne, Rhone, Arles, Bayonne, Biarritz, Brest (*t* not mute), Cannes, Crécy, La Rochelle, Lille, Narbonne, Rochefort, Belfort (*béfōr*, *l* mute).

ie is to be pronounced as a dissyllable (*cf.* *Triést*) : Allier (*r* mute), Guienne, Dieppe ;—*ou*=*ū* : Adour, Cherbourg, Toulouse, Tours, Boulevard ; *è*=*ē* : Sèvres ; —*ei*=*é* : Seine.

á=*ā*, *ê*=*ē*, *ô*=*ō* : Hâvre de Grâce ;—Angoulême ; *ē* is also expressed by *ai* : Calais (*kalē*), Epernay ; Aix (*ēks*, *x* not mute) ;—Saône (*sōn*) ;—*au* and *eau* have, likewise, the sound of *ō* : Dauphiné, Bordeaux ;—*u*=*ū* (German *ü* in Müller, French *u* in *parapluie*) : Canal du Midi, Bar-le-Duc, Lunéville ;—*oi*=*öä*, *öä* : Loire, Poitiers (*rs* mute).

ll was formerly sounded like the Spanish *ll* (*li*), but according to the modern pronunciation *l* is not sounded at all in such words : Bouillon (formerly *bulyō*, is now *buyō*)—Versailles (*versāy*), Marseilles (*marsēy*) ; *ng*=*ni* (as in the Italian Legnano) : Cognac, Auvergne (*övērnŷ*), Bretagne, Gascogne, Boulogne.

The baptismal name of Jean (John) sounds in the French language *zhǎ* ; *an*, *en*=*ǎ* ; the French have further the *nasal sounds* of *ä* : *en* and *en* (Peter of Amiens

—amyä—), *ō*: on (postillon—postyō), and *ō̃*: un (the treaty of Verdun—verdō).

ā (an, en): La Manche (māsh), Durance, Plateau de Langres; Anjou, Languedoc, Cambrai, Le Mans, Nancy, Orléans, Perpignan;—Provence, Canal du Centre, Lorient, Rouen, Sedan.

ō (on, om): Golfe du Lion (liō), Mont (mō) Blanc, Mont Cenis, Montmartre, Mont Perdu; Roussillon, Avignon, Besançon, Châlons sur Marne, Clermont, Lyons, Soissons, Toulon;—Franche Comté.

ä (ain, in): Saint (sä) Cloud, St. Denis, St. (sät) Etienne, St. Quentin (kätä);—Limousin, Azincourt,—iens=Iä: Amiens;—Reims (räs).

ō̃ (un): Verdun.

FRENCH: *golfe* (golf)=*gulf*, *pas* (pā)=*strait*, *île* (il)=*island*, *mont* (mō)=*mountain*, *pic*=*peak*, *roche* (rosh)=*rock*, *plateau*=*plateau*, *comté* (kōtē)=*county*, *canal*=*canal*, *hâvre* (hāv'r)=*harbor*, *fort* (fōr)=(strong place) *fort*; *châtelet* (shätelè)=*a small castle*; *place* (pläss)=*place*; *Denis* (deni)=*Dionysius or Dennis*; *Etienne*=*Stephen*;—*lion* (liō)=*lion*;—*midi*=(midday) *south*; *manche* (māsh)=*sleeve*;—*centre* (ssāt'r)=*middle*; *concorde* (kōkōrd)=*harmony*; *grace*=*grace or favor*;—*blanc* (blā)=*white*; *neuf* (nuf)=*new*; *bel*=*beautiful*; *perdu* (perdü)=*lost*; *franche* (frāsh)=*free*; *saint* (sä)=*saint, holy*; *le* (masc.), *la* (fem.)=*the*; *de*=*of*, *du* (masc.), *de la* (fem.)=*of the*.

GOLFE DU LION=GULF OF THE LION; LA MANCHE=THE SLEEVE (the English Channel), so called from its shape;—PAS DE CALAIS=THE STRAIT OF CALAIS;—MONT BLANC=THE WHITE MOUNTAIN;—MONT PERDU=THE LOST MOUNTAIN (in Spain); PIC DU MIDI=PEAK

OF THE SOUTH ;—PLATEAU DE LANGRES=PLATEAU OF LANGRES ;—CANAL DU MIDI=CANAL OF THE SOUTH ; CANAL DU CENTRE=CANAL IN THE MIDDLE (of France) ; —ISLE DE FRANCE=ISLAND OF FRANCE (this region is island-like, surrounded as it is by the rivers Seine, Marne and Oise) ;—FRANCHE COMTÉ=THE FREE COUNTY ;—PLACE DE LA CONCORDE=PLACE OF HARMONY (in Paris).

LE HAVRE=THE HARBOR, or HAVRE DE GRACE=HARBOR OF GRACE ;—NEUCHÂTEL="NEWCASTLE" (in Switzerland) ;—ROCHEFORT=FORT ON THE ROCK ;—BELFORT=THE BEAUTIFUL FORT ;—ST. DENIS=SAINT DENNIS ;—ST. ETIENNE=SAINT STEPHEN.

CHAMPAGNE=THE PLAIN ;—LES LANDES=THE HEATHS (sandy plains along the Bay of Biscay).

GREEK : πόλις=*city*, and *Gratianopolis*, now GRENOBLE, means the CITY OF GRATIAN (so named A. D. 379) ;—νίκη=*victory*, hence *Nicæa*, now in Italian NIZZA, in French NICE=CITY OF VICTORY.

LATIN : *mons*=*mountain* ;—*provincia*=*province* ;—*aquæ*=*waters* ;—*clarus*=*clear* ;—*trans*=*beyond*.

GALLIA TRANSALPINA=GALLIA BEYOND THE ALPS (so modern France was named by the Romans) ;—*Provincia*, now PROVENCE=PROVINCE (of the "Roman Empire") ;—*Clarus Mons*, now CLERMONT=THE CLEAR MOUNTAIN ;—*Aquæ Sextiæ*, now AIX (founded by Sextius Calvinus 22 B. C.)=WATERS OF SEXTIUS (battle 102 B. C.).

Aureliana, now ORLEANS=CITY OF THE AURELIANS (an illustrious Roman family).

CELTIC : *móri*=*sea* ;—*cēbin*=*mountain-ridge* ;—*late*=*marsh* ;—*ardu*=*high* ;—*ar*, *are*=*on*.

CEVENNES= RIDGE OF MOUNTAINS ;—ARDENNES=THE

HIGH WOOD.—ARMORICA=COUNTRY ON THE SEA (so modern Bretagne was called in the time of Cæsar) ; ARMORICANS=INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY ON THE SEA ; ARELATE, now ARLES=(situated) ON THE MARSHY GROUND.

LORRAINE is a corruption of the Latin *Lotharingia*=KINGDOM OF LOTHARIUS II., who reigned from 855 to 869 A. D.—BRETAGNE=LAND OF BRITONS, a Celtic tribe.—GASCOGNE, formerly *Vasconia*=LAND OF THE BISCAYANS.—NORMANDY is that part of France, which was occupied by the NORMANS or Northmen.—PARIS, in Latin *Lutetia Parisiorum*=*marshy city of the* PARISI, is named from its inhabitants mentioned by Cæsar.—RHEIMS was in the ancient times the capital of the REMI, a people of Gaul.